



HERE AND THERE

If you have friends visiting you, or if you are going away on a visit, please drop us a note to that effect.

Mrs. Frank Byron of Cincinnati is in the city.

Miss Anna Martin will go to Augusta this evening to visit relatives.

Mrs. Fannie Hayes of Millersburg is visiting friends and relatives here.

Mr. Ben Gabby left last night for Richmond, Va., where he will finish his education.

Miss Tillie Denzel of Beaver Dam, Wis., is the guest of her brother, Mr. E. H. Denzel.

Mr. and Mrs. Simon Roseman have returned from their summer vacation at Philadelphia.

Mrs. Anna Means has returned from a visit to relatives and friends in Cincinnati and Bellevue.

Mr. George P. Attneyer and wife of Taylorville, Ill., arrived Thursday night on a visit to relatives.

Miss Mollie Day will leave this afternoon for Cinthland, to be the guest of her charming cousin, Miss Gibbons.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Swain, returned to their home in Bloomington, Ill., this morning after a most pleasant visit to relatives in this city and Flemingsburg.

Mrs. Mary Lewis of Ashland, Neb., and Mrs. Keop of Chicago, left Wednesday morning for their respective homes, after a visit to the latter's daughter, Mrs. Dr. Samuel Pangburn.

General Stickles has called on his comrades to stand for Union.

Blue Stone will keep your wheat from smutting. For sale at Chowneth's.

Presidential candidate Bryan made a number of speeches in North Carolina.

The McKinley, Hobart and Pugh Club will meet at the Courthouse Monday evening.

Joe Hill is making a desperate effort to secure funds for the Popocratic party in Ohio.

Colonel Goshorn predicts that Ohio will give McKinley at least 100,000 majority.

Major McKinley addressed two thousand and eight workers who had come from Braddock, Pa.

Senator Blackburn is quoted as saying that no Gold Democrats will be allowed to speak in Kentucky.

General Harrison has written to the National Committee that he will make only one speech in Indiana.

Judge George Denny of Lexington announces his candidacy for the Republican nomination for Congress.

Ex-Editor J. M. Huff of Ashland has been appointed Magistrate to fill the unexpired term of G. W. Wheatley, deceased.

State Treasurer G. W. Long will marry Miss Teale Adams, a sister of Clerk Adams of the Court of Appeals, at Cynthiana September 20th.

Mr. W. W. Lynch has presented THE LEXICON with a genuine Kansas grasshopper, which has been duly embalmed and will keep as long as Mary Ellen Lesse.

The latest acquisition to the list of National Democrats who will stump Kentucky is the Hon. Edward Colton of Cincinnati, a law partner of Attorney General Harman.

Master Harris Alexander, son of ex-Sheriff John W. Alexander, carried off the second premium as the best boy rider at the Aberdeen Yellow Ribbon Fair yesterday afternoon. The premium offered was a \$3.50 pair of shoes, and was given by H. C. Barkley & Co. of this city.

The remains of the late Hon. James Barbour are expected to reach here this evening or tonight, and the funeral services will occur at the First Presbyterian Church at 4 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. The Oddfellows will meet at their Hall at 8 o'clock promptly, and will attend the services at the L. and N. at 8:30 Monday morning for Danville, where the interment will take place.

Hon. P. W. Hardin spoke for the Fifty-Cent-Dollar Fellows at the Courthouse last night—after Colonel Tom Blatter got through. Mr. Hardin was due here at 8:35, but the L. and N. train has been "off color" for quite awhile, and it was smartly after 9 o'clock when the gentleman reached the Courthouse. Meantime, Mr. Blatter held the audience of 150 spell-bound—for something less than two hours. Mr. Hardin sang the same old song, and he will repeat it at Covington this evening.

MAYSVILLE WEATHER.

What We May Expect For the Next Twenty-Four Hours.

THE LEDGER'S WEATHER SIGNALS.

While somewhat fair: Blue—half of snow; With black clouds—will warm again.

If (black) showers—coldness will be; Unless black's shown—no change will be.

STOP THAT COLD. Jay's Luggage Tablets are guaranteed to cure or your money refunded by Peor. 25c.

A Palmer and Buckner Club was organized at Lexington with 700 members.

Dr. G. N. Hurst and Miss Hattie S. Bell will be married in Fleming next Tuesday.

James Sullivan was appointed Governor of Lexington with John Burkhardt surety.

The last excursion to the Oilcreek Caves this season will be run over the C. and O. tomorrow.

The Congressional candidates will "argify" at the opening of the Mt. Oliver Fair, September 30th.

Members of Ringgold Lodge No. 27, I. O. O. F., are requested to meet at their Hall on Sunday afternoon, September 20th, 1896, at 8 o'clock sharp, to attend the funeral of Brother James Barbour.

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TAKE CARE OF THAT COLD.

Twenty-five cents' worth of Jay's Grip Tablets will cure: guaranteed by Peor, druggist.

A LONG RIDE.

From Derby, Conn., to New Orleans on a Bicycle.

Mr. E. P. Harrison of Derby, Conn., was in the city last night.

He is on his way to New Orleans on his wheel on a wager that he could ride from Derby to the fair Southern city in six weeks, and has been out just nineteen days on his long journey.

Mr. Harrison is a fine-looking fellow, standing fully six feet in height, is as straight as an Indian and has a remarkably handsome and striking face.

He has ridden thus far without the slightest accident, and left this morning for Lexington with the good wishes of a host of new acquaintances that he made in this city.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

Oddfellows Will Pay Tribute to the Hon. James Barbour.

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BASEBALL NOTES.

Some Items of Interest on the Sport—Maysville at Portsmouth.

The Maysville Club left yesterday for Portsmouth, where they play two games.

The following is the result of yesterday's game:

Maysville, 3; Portsmouth, 1.

The Cincinnati Reds will play the Paris team at Paris on October 3d.

Schall, late of the Paris team, is playing with the Portsmouth Club.

Lexington played a double-header Wednesday at Knoxville, losing both games to the Indians.

The Paris team defeated the Portsmouth Club Wednesday by a score of 9 to 1, winning two out of the three games.

Reiman pitched the last game, Portsmouth getting but five hits.

A telegram from Lexington in reference to the Paris team's challenge for a \$250 game states that the management of the Lexington Club is opposed to all gambling, but that several admirers of the club will take the bet. They stipulate that five games shall be played.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY. Take laxative from Maysville Tablets. All cures returned the money if it fails to cure. 25c.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

APPOINTMENTS FOR REPUBLICAN MEETINGS.

Rev. J. S. Hays, D.D., Pastor.

Residence, No. 22 West Fourth street.

Sunday-school 9:30 a. m.

Prayer-meeting Friday at 7 p. m.

Prayer-meeting Saturday at 7:30 p. m.

Prayer-meeting Sunday at 7:30 p. m.

Prayer-meeting Monday at 7:30 p. m.

Prayer-meeting Tuesday at 7:30 p. m.

Prayer-meeting Wednesday at 7:30 p. m.

Prayer-meeting Thursday at 7:30 p. m.

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OUR WATCH HOSPITAL.

is always open. A watch must keep time as a train must keep the track. If your watch don't keep time bring it here and we will make it right to smallest part of a second.

When a watch leaves our hospital to renew its duel with Time its seconds must be reliable, and we make them so in every case. When a watch runs even with time it's ahead. Ours are;—so are our Clocks and entire stock of Jewelry, Silverware, &c.,—ahead of competition.

BALLENGER, Jeweler.

Mrs. L. V. Davis is now ready to show a nice line of early Fall Millinery.

Work on the L. and N. Bridge at Cincinnati has been progressing rather slowly of late, owing to a scarcity of labor.

Many unemployed are desirous of work, but the work is of a very dangerous nature. The accidental death of two men and the serious injury of many more served to check local labor, and men are now imported from other cities. From \$1.50 per day the workmen's wages have advanced to \$2.50, but even at this figure there are but few inquiries for work.

sent to His Mother in Germany.

Mr. Jacob Eshenens, who is in the employ of the Chicago Lumber Co. at Des Moines, Iowa, says: "I have just sent some medicine back to my mother in the old country, but I know from personal use to be the best medicine in the world for rheumatism, having used it in my family for several years. It is called Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It always does the work." 50 cent bottles for sale by J. James Wood, Druggist.

White Kid

Strap

Sandals

J. HENRY PECOR.

YOU'LL FIND IT HERE

SUMMARY OF LOCAL EVENTS OF THE PAST WEEK.

MONDAY.

Benjamin F. Power of this city has been granted an increase of \$2 in pension. Mary Boyd Doolley died at her home on Pioneer avenue, aged 94. Mrs. Nannie Lockhart Gilver, wife of Isaac Calvert formerly of this city, died of typhoid fever at West Union, O., aged 55.

TUESDAY.

D. G. Wilson appointed guardian of Della Wader, with J. W. Strain and C. H. Harrison sureties. L. M. Collis, J. D. Mayhugh and Thomas Dickson appointed appraisers of the estate of the late Hiram T. Wader.

WEDNESDAY.

M. B. Stroh of this city married Miss Lucile Caudill Brown county, Ky. Hon. J. B. Whitton of Carter county selected President Director for this District in place of Robert Buckler resigned. B. M. Groves of Maysville was found drowned at the foot of Sutton street. He had been ridden of the county before the war. R. V. Siggen, aged 45, of this county and Mrs. America Thompson, aged 45, at Lewis county married.

THURSDAY.

Mrs. Harriet F. Cochran, widow of the late Hon. Robert

NAME MEETING-HOUSE.

Original—Name Interesting Historical Dates.

is now a name for a house of worship, a name so dignified word than ing-house. Its associations are in sacred and, words of meet-ness. This name and to some would not ludicrous. It is—Lowell's

I've once made up my mind no meet-ness in it the beginning it was not a meeting-house was probably con-stituted in this but forgotten by many early descendants.

The "Cont of Meeting," which in the early days of the settlement, was called "Tabernacle of the Congregation," change for the better, and had been so long before by Bishop Patrick, an early settler, and a learned man in the thees of tent-dwellers.

I doubt it was so in the view of the people, who knew a Scriptural reason for this name, and so it did, not as the place where man met man, but as the spot where the of history declares that God first dwelt with man, and so it was, the ble of Israel. It was the door of tent (the only house of tent-dwell-ers of meeting, or meeting-house, con-templating which, we see in Exod. 25:22: "There I will with thee, and I will commune thee . . . of all things which I give thee commandment, as in Exod. 29:43: "There (in the ing-house) I will meet with the ren of Israel."

The earliest meetings of the Pilgrim-ers in England were at the house of Robinson, and were as far as pos-secrēt. In order to avoid persecu-tion, the meetings were held in the se-cess in England, and as has been shown the painstaking researches of George Burdett, the new name of the meet-ings, there, if not as a hired were in the house of the same name, "which was large and the of the house, and was used for migrating Pilgrims, by the who named in Leyden." (Sumner, p. 51.)

The earliest occurrence of the word ing-house, however, is in the of a writer in *Gov. Bradford's "His-ory of the Plymouth (sic) Plantation,"* strangely lost and yet more strangely found. It is in the following: "The building in Puritan America the name of these: 'This year (1622) they (the men of Ply-mouth) bought a new house, and they (sic) which served them to be a meeting-house, and it was fitted accord-ly for that use." (P. 126.)

It is thus that we have learned the of their elder in Leyden, but proof of such a naming has come to us. If they really began in Holland and then came to Leyden, their spiri-tually and their fondness for natural allusions indicate that, in the term, their thoughts were to be in the house, but as the House of God; meaning communion, to part, with those who walked to the of food in company, but above all the of God.

The first of all known meeting-houses described within five years of its erection by its first visitor, John New York. In 1627 De Binswies wrote: "Plymouth fort on the (Burial) is a large square house, made of stone, with a high roof, and a door on roof. The lower part they use for church. They assemble by boat and on the roof, and the upper part is a captain's door, the preacher with a look on the governor in a long they march three abreast." The above description of the meeting-house, and their founder, Fox, not born till two years after the had been given in Plymouth. All the nation of the first meeting-houses by English churches, but they not have been so styled before the had been adopted by Pilgrims, much as the name, and it has been found to antedate that of 1622.

In connection with that weak begin-ning, the name of the meeting-house when we held it stood for a Month, that glorified spot to which assemblies were bidden to come and their God. "Yours's Companion."

A Child's Tribute.

Angell, the first of childhood, and was loved by the children and years were brightened by many of their affection. It would be to recall the memory of the child, and so, with a recent occurrence left as a memento.

A. and his family, of New York, who, in 1840, came to the "Old Corner" attracted those of us, and here they attained longest be-cause that of the American singer, "Little, Little, Little, Little, Little." As they turned away, she laid it gently near the gentle face."

Later Mable, a child of eight, was from the place for a few minutes. Looking backward, they saw her on tiptoe to place something with the marble folds of the drapery.

That she had done so, she was as-erted, when she rejoined them, she Mable had a rose, and I hadn't any." "the child said, bravely, "no," off on one of my curls and gave me follow the child's "Yours's Com-panion."

Cottonseed Oil and Olive Oil.

is said that the following tell-ings of cottonseed oil from pure olive oil, and mix it with half the

1.

THE FARMING WORLD.

FROZEN MILK BLOCKS.

Copenhagen Is Building a Plant for Their Manufacture.

Milk may be bottled by the brick in summer, just the same as some kinds of ice cream. It will be frozen solid, though, and if intended for use as soon as received in the house in the long winter, the tea or coffee will have to be chipped off with the handle of the knife or fork, according to the quantity desired in the drink. Perhaps at the Waldorf, at Delmonico and other resorts of the wealthy the frozen milk may be seen in cubes, like sugar, or in pale, like butter, and a man may open a lump of milk with his coffee and roll, as well as a lump of sugar or "another pat of butter, please."

From a fact frozen milk has grown to be more or less of a necessity in the warmer countries in Europe, and some of the larger dairymen in and about New York are seriously discussing the practicability of introducing the custom as an experiment. It is claimed that if the milk should be first frozen it is just as impervious to the gathering of disease germs as is boiled milk or water.

Many persons do not take kindly to the idea of frozen milk, or even preserved milk. Fresh milk, they claim, can be kept fresh for 16 hours, and if it does not remain sweet for the length of time they conclude that the milk was not fresh when poured into the cans, or that the cans were not clean.

The trade in foreign importations of frozen milk and cream is yet in its infancy, but advice recently received by American dairymen indicate that the industry will be speedily developed to greater proportions, especially in Holland. The Belgian government designs to increase the trade at an annual outlay of \$50,000, and in Copenhagen, the capital of Denmark, a company has been formed and arrangements have been completed for the regular export of frozen milk. The necessary plant has been erected already for the delivery of 110,000 pounds per week, which will be sent to all parts of the world in bricks or blocks like ice.

If the lines laid down in European countries were closely followed the health inspector would arrange these flats so that simultaneous occurrence of infectious diseases in a number of families served by the same ice-milk-man would be promptly discovered and the mischief checked.—N. Y. Journal.

PROTECTION FOR HAY.

A Good Structure, Although There Is Not Very Much to It.

A good way, even if it is somewhat old, of cheaply protecting hay and fodder is to make an open structure with a roof that can be raised or lowered.

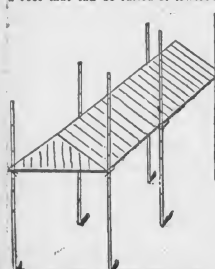


FIG. 1—HAY AND FODDER SHED.

as necessary to receive and best protect the hay or fodder beneath. As usually built, it is a four-post affair, one post (strongly set in the ground) at each corner; but if the shed is one of considerable length six posts are used, as shown in the accompanying cut (Fig. 1). What in an ordinary building con-

stitute the pillars here become a frame, which at each corner encloses the post in manner shown at A in Fig. 2. If any posts additional to those at the corners are put down, an iron strap is used, as depicted at B.

over the frame should be made of the lightest obtainable material that will turn rain. When raised or lowered it is raised in place by iron pins stuck into holes bored in the posts for that purpose. A jack screw, if to be had (two jackscrews would be better), and one great helix in raising the adjustable roof. There is a jackscrew made that clamps to an upright post, which would here be just the thing. This is the cheapest feasible hay protector, as there is hardly anything to it but the roof.—O. W. Waters, in Journal of Agriculture.

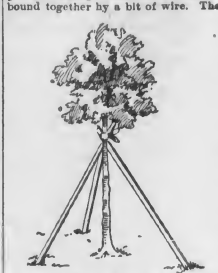
Darkened Stables for Cows.

Every farmer and dairyman should have a stable that can be darkened, in which to put his cows morning and evening during milking time. Being in a darkened room the flies do not trouble them, and they stand quietly while being milked, and are glad to be freed from the pests which torture them when outside the stable. A cow must have the patience of Job to stand quietly and be milked, while the flies are sucking blood from her neck every part of her body; and because she licks and licks her tail around to drive off these pests, the patience of the milker becomes taxed, and we too are too frequently bitten and flicked, because she tries to rid herself of the flies that are biting her. Try a dark stable for milking, and you will be satisfied with nothing one thereafter.—Rural World.

PROTECTOR FOR TREES.

How to Stake Out a Large Orchard with Very Little Labor.

The cut shows a simple but effective method of supporting young trees, especially where a large orchard is set. In such case, the saving of a little labor at each tree amounts to a great deal in the case of the whole orchard. The trunk of the tree rests in the angle between three stakes, and is held there by a strip of cloth used as a string. The cloth is twisted about so as to have a fold of it between the trunk and the stakes, to prevent chafing. The three stakes are bound together by a bit of wire.



PROTECTOR FOR TREES.

cloth will stretch and loosen sufficiently so that the growing trunk of the tree will not be bound at it. A large orchard can be staked out in this way with very little labor, and the result will prove very satisfactory, as everyone of the three stakes acts as a brace—something that cannot be said of such as are driven about the tree perpendicularly.—Country Gentleman.

GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

Evaporating is a good way of saving fruit when there is not a good market for it.

Some varieties of fruit, like the cherry, after they start to grow, need little if any pruning.

Cultivate all orchards sparingly now. Give the trees time to ripen their wood before winter.

When there is an over-supply of fruit the fallen fruit can be fed to the hogs to good advantage.

In sending any kind of fruit to market it will pay to sort carefully before packing for shipment.

In the selection of trees for planting look carefully after the roots and see that they are all right.

One advantage with low-headed trees is that it is easier to gather the fruit from them when it is ripe.

Better take a little time to water the young growing trees now than to run the risk of losing them later.

About the only objection to low-headed trees is that the branches interfere with the work of cultivating.

Early in the fall, when the growth is completed and the wood ripened, is a good time to prune apple trees.

All things considered, there are few fruits that can be grown as economically as the grape or the cherry.

Whatever tends to promote the general health and thrift of the tree will also help to free both tree and fruit from light and esch—St. Louis Republic.

BOGUS PARIS GREEN.

It is sold in Large Quantities to California Fruit Growers.

Mr. B. M. Lelong, at the meeting of the State Horticultural society of California, is reported to have stated as follows:

"In the past two years enormous quantities of paris green have been sold to growers, much of which was of very inferior quality. The results were equally poor, and many growers have thus become prejudiced against its use. Samples of the paris green have been examined with astonishing results. Several samples, although of nearly the same shade of color as the pure paris green, were found to be a mixture of prussian blue and chrome yellow, clay and chalk. Others were found to contain no prussian blue. In many cases the fault lies with the fruit grower themselves, for we have continually advised them to use the pure article, which costs 40 cents per pound. This advice has been disregarded to a considerable extent and the cheapest grades have been purchased, with little or no results. It was only last week that an extensive apple grower visited several stores in quest of paris green, refused the pure at 20 cents, and had a large quantity shipped to him at 45 cents per pound. You can therefore imagine what results he will have."—Pacific Rural Press.

Drink Water for Disease.

It is possible to prevent many diseases and cure others by drinking large quantities of water. The old Chinese physician says typhoid fever can be washed out of the system by water. He gives his patients what would amount to eight or ten ounces an hour of sterilized water. Experiments have been made with diseases caused by bacteria which demonstrate the curative value of water. In cases of cholera, where the system secretes a large amount of fluid, enormous quantities of hot water are of great benefit and will cure many cases without other medicine. One doctor says that perfectly sweet, fresh cider, taken in large quantities, has been known to cure diseases of bowel complaint. The acid kills the bacteria, which are speedily thrown out of the system. Hot water in fevers is of great use, and an ordinary tumblerful of water should be taken once an hour is one of the best remedies. The important thing is to get into the system and out of it a sufficient amount of water. The secret of the cure of pneumonia and toxemia within the body.—N. Y. Times.

NARROW ESCAPE.

A Miner's Adventure with Frontier Deeds.

At Kendrick, Idaho, lives an old man named William Dodge. He is a survivor of the days of prosperous placer mining in Montana and Idaho, 35 years ago, and though a man of peace himself, he had many desperate adventures with the criminals who ranged the mining regions in those days, intent on securing the wealth which others had accumulated by industry. Mr. Dodge lately told a reporter of the Spokane (Wash.) Spokesman-Reviewer some stories of his adventures, one of which, with some adaptation of its language and incidents, we may relate.

One winter he heard of gold-diggers over on the Hell Gate, and went there alone on snowshoes. He did extremely well for a time, sometimes taking as much as \$75 out of a single pan. Afterwards, returning to Hancock City, he fell in with several desperadoes, among whom were the notorious Buck Stinson and Charley Reeves.

These men knew that Dodge had money, and were bent on robbing and possibly murdering him, though the operations of the vigilance committee had made them somewhat less bold in their movements than they had once been.

Dodge started one day for Virginia City on his horse, and stopped for the night at the cabin of an innkeeper named Prickett, paying a dollar for the privilege of sleeping on a bunk. He had curled up under his blankets in a corner, a man, unknown to him, came in and asked for the privilege of rolling in with him, as he, the stranger, had no blanket. Such a request Dodge could not refuse, as the season was winter and the weather cold.

Dodge was next the wall. His companion soon gave every sign of being fast asleep, and so did Dodge; but he was wide-awake. There was no light in the room, but the night was not yet out, and the cabin was not "chinked," so that a little of the light filtered through.

Not long after Dodge had apparently fallen asleep a burlesque man rolled up to the door, and presently Dodge heard him ask Prickett in a whisper if he, Dodge, were there. The questioner, as Dodge soon discovered, was Buck Stinson, Trickett, without a word, indicated the place where Dodge was lying, tucked behind the other man.

Dodge saw the light. Dodge saw the dim form of Stinson passing up and down beside him. Evidently the other man was not a confederate, for no communication seemed to pass between him and Stinson. The man was, moreover, to all appearances, sound asleep.

By and by a second horseman appeared. There was a whispered talk between him and Stinson, and Dodge knew that the newcomer was Charley Reeves. He, too, walked past the sleeping sleeper, but did nothing; if he paid watch to kill Dodge, he would likely do so, and he would kill the other man, too. By and by Stinson and Reeves lay down together on the other side of the room, and Dodge soon felt sure they were asleep.

Dodge had no doubt they had come for him, and that they would presently take action to get him. He had his revolver cocked, and was resolved to fight for his life. But as he lay against the wall, he noticed that there was a very wide chink where a crooked log had been put in—a sort of crevice that might afford passage for a man's body. He tried to see if he could not work his way out through it, and presently found himself on the outside.

This had been done with extreme slowness and stealth; he had worked his way out of the blankets and through the hole so carefully as not to disturb even his fellow-sleeper.

Once on the outside, Dodge went to the stable and got his horse, making no noise. It is only the old frontier man who can manage a horse silently. Virginia City was the nearest place of safety, and that was 60 miles away. Dodge rode hard for it, outdoing his pursuers, either the side of Paul Harvey or Phil Sheridan. He reached Virginia City in safety, but his horse fell dead as he entered the town. He had, like many another man in a dangerous position, sacrificed the animal to save himself.

At Virginia City, he had hardly gotten some friends around him, when Stinson and Reeves made their appearance in a very desperate frame of mind. With Dodge, as the desperadoes came up, was Sheriff Dillingham.

"What was your hurry, Dodge?" Stinson called out. "Why didn't you wait for company?"

All day the fury of the desperadoes increased, and in the afternoon, excited by liquor, Stinson shot Sheriff Dillingham through the heart. Reeves and Dodge were both conscious of the murder, and were sentenced to death, but were helped by a mob of their own friends to escape on the day set for their execution.

"The wonder I am now living," said Dodge, in telling the story, "for I was a marked man to the whole gang."—Youth's Companion.

A Remarkable Reason. There is an upstart lady, the owner of a number of strings, who feels that in one instance at least the bicycle craze is going too far. She has a tenant, a rather shrewish person, who is always behind her back. The lady has dealt mildly with the family, and they have professed to feel grateful. They owed her the usual respect and when she wrote them a rather sharp note—feeling that her friend nature was imposed upon—they made professions of regret that it should not be kindly given something on account of the very next day. The day came round and bright and early the daughter of the tenant came around to her mother's house. But she didn't bring the expected cash. No, she only brought this message: "Please, ma'am, we can't pay no rent to-day, 'cause ma'am bought a bicycle and she's got to make a payment on it to-morrow."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

THE SNAKE DANCE.

Account of One Witnessed Among the Snake Indians.

At a signal from the leader, Kopehl, they entered the plaza in a single file, on a rapid walk, and after circling the plaza, ranged themselves in a slightly curved line before the tent of cotton-wood boughs in which the snakes were placed, and on each side of the line 15 Antelope-priests stood in line singing a wild and mournful chant.

A wilder man arose, a portentous, guttural, snarling sound, which passed soon to a strong, manly, snarling chant, full of sudden, deep-falling, stern cadences. Then Kopehl, the snake-chief, and the one second to him joined arms and danced slowly down before the line. They stopped, and when they arose Kopehl held in his left arm over the snake-thief's shoulder, and together they turned, holding to the left. The snake hung quietly from the snake-priest's mouth. It was held at about nine inches from the crowd. He held the line walked the man, the snake-gatherer. They passed with a quick, strong step, one might almost say with a lode, in time to the ringing of rattlesnakes.

Immediately before came another group, the snake-carrier holding an entire snake in his mouth, the head propped up. Behind him came a group followed by a third man, the snake-gatherer; and soon the entire line of 33 snake-priests had broken into 11 groups, and were circling the plaza, each group carrying from one to three snakes in his mouth. The singing continued, stern and swift like a strong stream, and although at times the dancers lost step to the music, in general they may be said to have retained throughout all the rush of movement a tolerable accuracy of rhythm. A group of women stood near and moved near meal upon the men as they passed. They kept far from contact, observed. The excitement of the spectators increased. I pushed close to the circle of dancing priests to study their faces.

One man passed with an enormous bull snake in his mouth. It lay hunched down to his knee. Each snake-carrier danced with his eyes closed and his chin thrust forward. The reasons for this were obvious. The little snakes were the most vicious, and struck repeatedly at the eyes and cheeks of the priests.

One man went by with two large rattlesnakes in his mouth. Another held a rattlesnake and two large bull snakes between his lips; and a third priest, to silence all question of his superiority, crowded into his mouth four snakes. The gatherer who followed him held in the fingers of his left hand six or eight snakes, strung like pieces of rope. In fact, they all handled the snakes as easily as if they were skeins of yarn, with the single exception of the moment when they snatched them from the ground.

Once or twice there was a brief struggle between the snake-gatherer and the fallen snake. In every case which I observed the snake-gatherer leaped on the snake with the feathers of his snake-whip until he uncoiled and straightened out to run. After the gatherer picked him up he was as helpless as if dead.

As the dance went on, the excitement grew. The clink of metal fringes and the patter of rattles filled the ear. The snakes dashed into the crowd, shouts and screams and laughter rose, but the wary snake-gatherer in every case caught the snake before it passed out of reach. In one case two snakes were thrown into the crowd, and a rattlesnake ran toward the women with their basket plagues of meal, they broke into wild screams and ran. Evidently they feared the rattlesnakes as much as any of the white women. At last, so deep was my interest to see, I lost all sense of hearing. They all moved like figures in a dream.

During all this time, whatever the outcries among the spectators, whatever the screams or laughter among the women with the meal, the snake-priests, intent and grave, showed no trace whatever of excitement. It is absurd to speak of hypnotism or frenzy of any kind. They were not in the slightest degree moved by the noise of laughter, or even to the point of being hastened or retarded by the presence of the white men. They had a religious duty to perform, and they were carrying it out with intent, masterful, solemn and perfectly silent. Incredible, thrilling, strange and dangerous as it appeared to us, to them it was a world-old religious ceremonial.—Harper's Weekly.

Ireland's Big Coven.

It has remained for a Frenchman to make the first complete exploration of the largest coven in the British islands, that at Mitchelstown, Ireland. The explorer is M. Mariel, who has recently become famous for his discoveries in the caverns of France. The Mitchelstown cavern is famous in limestone, and remarkable for the number and extent of its connected passages which, when plotted upon a chart, resemble the streets of a city. The length of the cave is about a mile and a quarter, and it contains some animal inhabitants, including a species of spider, which are peculiar to it and which have their existence within its recesses.—Youth's Companion.

Fine Wire.

The finest wire in the country is made at Taunton, Mass. This metal cobwebbed minute diameter is exact the one five thousandth part of an inch in thickness—much finer than human hair. Ordinary wire, even though of small diameter, is drawn through holes in steel plates, and on account of the wear such plates cannot be used in making fine wire. The Taunton factory uses die plates.

Whangporee's Foot-Deep. Fish stories among French-Canadians are not confined to the size of the catch. A fisherman on the Sorceliere river reports he saw a cutting down the river current when he was on his way home a bank of grasshoppers a foot deep.

A WORK OF ART.

"The Tuxedo" Gateway to Texas and the Southwest.

In the name of a handsome publication recently issued by the Lone Mountain Route, consisting of 224 pages of descriptive matter, interspersed with 60 beautiful half-tone illustrations. It is the most comprehensive and typographically the handsomest work of its kind ever issued in the state of Texas, and is really a commercial and industrial history of the state. Any one reading it will have an excellent idea of the vast resources of the state, the possibilities of the Lone Star State. The book was gotten up by the Lone Mountain Route, a Southern Railway and the connections of the State of Texas, for distribution in the North and East, with the view of attracting immigration, investors, tourists and seekers after health. It is in every way a valuable contribution to the current literature of the day, and is calculated to be of great service to the State of Texas. A copy of this publication will be mailed free on application to any passenger representative of the Missouri Pacific Railway, from Mountain Route, or may be had by addressing: H. C. Townsend, General Passenger Agent, St. Louis.

"War, Mr. Portly, you are all done up. What's the matter?" "Hickeys," "just you don't ride a horse," but the other fellow dies."—Fliegende Blätter.

A Singular Form of Monomania. There is a class of people, rational enough in other respects, who have a certain mania in doing themselves. They are constantly trying experiments upon their stomachs, their bowels, their livers and their kidneys with trashy stimulants. They are generally very conscientious. If they would only use Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, they would find a rational remedy, instead of their self-torture.

When you read, remember the rights of busy people.—Atchison Globe.

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